

**INTEGRATED SAFEGUARDS DATA SHEET
APPRAISAL STAGE**

Report No.: ISDSA8906

Date ISDS Prepared/Updated: 24-Sep-2014

Date ISDS Approved/Disclosed: 26-Sep-2014

I. BASIC INFORMATION

1. Basic Project Data

Country:	Vietnam	Project ID:	P127978
Project Name:	Second Ho Chi Minh City Environmental Sanitation Project (P127978)		
Task Team Leader:	Sudipto Sarkar		
Estimated Appraisal Date:	10-Sep-2014	Estimated Board Date:	04-Dec-2014
Managing Unit:	GWADR	Lending Instrument:	Specific Investment Loan
Sector(s):	Wastewater Treatment and Disposal (50%), Wastewater Collection and Transportation (25%), General water, sanitation and flood protection sector (25%)		
Theme(s):	Pollution management and environmental health (50%), City-wide Infrastructure and Service Delivery (50%)		
Is this project processed under OP 8.50 (Emergency Recovery) or OP 8.00 (Rapid Response to Crises and Emergencies)?			No
Financing (In USD Million)			
Total Project Cost:	495.00	Total Bank Financing:	450.00
Financing Gap:	0.00		
Financing Source			Amount
BORROWER/RECIPIENT			45.00
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development			250.00
International Development Association (IDA)			200.00
Total			495.00
Environmental Category:	A - Full Assessment		
Is this a Repeater project?	No		

2. Project Development Objective(s)

The Project Development Objective is to improve wastewater services in a sustainable manner in

selected areas of Ho Chi Minh City (HCMC) and increase awareness on sanitation.

3. Project Description

The project will have the following 5 components. The costs mentioned below are base costs, without price and physical contingencies and Value Added Tax.

Component 1: Interceptor (Base Cost: \$ 63 million). This will be a large diameter pipe (about 3.2 meters in diameter; length of about 8 kilometers) that will convey the wastewater that is currently being discharged on the east side of the Saigon River without treatment to the wastewater treatment plant that will be constructed under the project. The construction of the interceptor will prevent the discharge of untreated wastewater to the Saigon River.

Component 2: Wastewater Treatment Plant (Base Cost: \$ 220 million). This WWTP will treat the wastewater collected in the NLTN basin and in the D2 area. The plant is being designed for a capacity of 480,000 m³/day. The plant will be constructed through a Design Build and Operate contract where the same private company will carry out these three stages. The WWTP will be located near the confluence of the Saigon and Dong Nai rivers and the treated wastewater will be discharged to the Dong Nai River. The site is prone to flooding and as a result flood protection measures are included in the cost estimate.

Component 3: Sewerage in District 2 area (Base Cost: 45 million). Sewers (combined and separated) would be installed in three areas of District 2. The areas that have been selected are priority areas within the district where there is an existing population that needs better sewerage services. These areas are Thao Dien, Binh An, and Bing Trung (East and West; this includes the Cat Lai and the Thanh My Loi wards). In addition, to address the situation that low elevation project areas often become inundated during periods of high tides - when river water flows back to the streets through the combined drains/sewers, non-return valves (flap valves) would be provided on drainage outlets in the project areas to prevent flooding.

Component 4: Project Implementation (Base Cost US\$ 29 million). This will have the following two components:

4a: Construction Supervision. The funds would be used to hire consultants that will supervise the construction during the project implementation period; and

4b: Improving Sanitation Management and Project Implementation. This will include: (a) support to the Implementation Management Agency (IMA) for project implementation; (b) capacity building in HCMC on sanitation management including support to the IMA and the Steering Committee of Flood Control (SCFC), update of the sewerage Master Plan, Information Education Campaign on better sanitation practices, and technical support to the Environmental Learning Center; c) independent safeguard monitoring (social and environmental) and completion of financial audits; and d) equipment to monitor water quality in strategic locations in the Dong Nai and Saigon rivers and in the wastewater treatment plant and the pumping station; and to purchase office equipment for the IMA.

Component 5: Land Acquisition and Operating Cost of IMA (Base Cost: \$ 41 million). This will have the following two components:

5a: Resettlement and Land Acquisition. This will include costs to compensate people that currently own the land where the WWTP will be constructed. This cost will be solely borne by HCMC; and

5b: Operating cost of the IMA. This is the operating cost of the IMA during the project implementation period, including salaries, fees, and other costs for eight years. The cost will be borne by HCMC.

4. Project location and salient physical characteristics relevant to the safeguard analysis (if known)

The project is a continuation of the previous Bank project HCMC Environmental Sanitation Project (HCMC ES 1) and is necessary to treat the wastewaters collected from the Nhieu Loc - Thi Nghe (NLTN) basin and District 2 (Saigon East Area). The infrastructure that will be installed in the project will entirely be in the District 2 area of the city. The three specific areas of impact are: a) the location where the interceptor (8 km) would be laid; b) location where the wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) will be constructed; and c) location where sewerage lines will be installed in 3 sections of the D2 area.

The WWTP site is located in a flood prone area at the confluence of the national Dong Nai River and the international Saigon River; approximately 35 km downstream of the Hoa An water supply intake that is the raw water source for 65% of the water supply to HCMC. The treated wastewater will be discharged in the Dong Nai River, which is a national river that originates in Vietnam and flows to the South China Sea. The WWTP will be designed as a plant that will satisfy Class A effluent standards, in accordance with Vietnamese Standard QCVN 14-2008. The Class A effluent standard is chosen and endorsed by national regulations to improve the environmental conditions of the city, maintain NLTN river basin water quality, and also protect the Can Gio mangrove national reserve which is located about 30 km downstream south of HCMC.

The Dong Nai river Basin consists of five sub-basins that include the Dong Nai, Be, La Nga and Vam Co Dong. The Dong Nai River is larger than Saigon river; thus the Saigon River is a component of the Dong Nai River once they meet in HCMC at the location where the WWTP will be constructed. Further, after the confluence of the Dong Nai and the Saigon rivers, the river is named the Nha Be River which flows to the East Sea (downstream of the treatment plant, the Nha Be river splits into the Soai Rap River and Tau Bay River before the discharge to East Sea).

The area assigned for the WWTP construction requires 38.47 hectares used in the past (more than 5 years ago) primarily for agricultural purposes. Currently, this area is covered by vegetation (e.g., shrubs, small bushes, nipa, without any mangrove species or protected forest) and located near three creeks. A total of 63 households and 2 companies will be affected by the land acquisition related to the WWTP. The 63 households comprise, 59 land owners and 4 households that have structures in the site (thatch hut, restaurant, and six graves). The WWTP area is not a natural habitat for migratory birds or any protected species.

5. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists

Roxanne Hakim (GSURR)

Ruxandra Maria Floroiu (GENDR)

Tuan Anh Le (GSURR)

Thuy Cam Duong (GENDR)

6. Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/ BP 4.01	Yes	The Project is proposed as category A as it will affect the environment given the construction of

		sewers and a large wastewater treatment plant. The main negative impacts of the project would arise from the permanent land conversion/ reclamation of the land for the WWTP. Impacts include permanent conversion into other uses, change in landscape, and loss of land for the project affected people. During construction there will be impacts on water quality and vegetation due to noise, dust pollution, and traffic management. At the operational stage, the environmental concerns are related to the odor that may be generated from the plant and operations and maintenance activities, including the handling of the sludge generated by plant. The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the project has identified the environmental issues and relevant mitigation actions have been proposed. The EIA also reports on a water quality modeling that was done for the project which indicates that the quality of the water in the Saigon river will improve due to project interventions.
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	Yes	The policy is being triggered as the project would have both positive and negative impacts on natural habitats such as rivers. Additionally, the construction of the WWTP would be permanently convert land into other uses, for which regular vegetation would be cut and one creek diverted to another location. Further, a national natural reserve (Can Gio mangrove area) is located about 30 km downstream of the WWTP site. During the preparation of the EIA, no endangered species were located.
Forests OP/BP 4.36	No	There are no forest areas that would be affected by the project interventions. The project is located in a highly urbanized area and it will not affect any forests. The site that will be permanently converted as part of the WWTP construction does not have mangrove stands/forests. The Can Gio forest park is located about 30 km downstream but is not affected by the project.
Pest Management OP 4.09	No	The project activities are not expected to use pesticides, or to lead to increased usage of pesticides.
Physical Cultural Resources OP/ BP 4.11	Yes	The construction of the WWTP will require the relocation of six graves of local peoples. Chance

		find provisions are reflected in the EMP and will be included in the construction contracts, which will outline the process to be carried out to protect other physical cultural resources in case they are located or affected during construction.
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	No	The Social Assessment and screening carried out during the early phase of project design confirmed that there are no groups that qualify as Ethnic Minorities (as per OP 4.10) are present in the project area.
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	Yes	The project will involve land acquisition and resettlement of people due to construction activities. A Resettlement Policy Framework has been prepared for activities where the infrastructure footprint is not yet confirmed through approved designs for the construction (Components 1 and 3) and a Resettlement Action Plan has been prepared for Component 2 as the boundary of the WWTP has been defined. A Due Diligence has also been completed for areas that will be needed for the project and where land acquisition had been done prior to project identification.
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	The Project will not finance any activities related to the construction of dams nor affect operations of existing dams or affiliated reservoirs.
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	Yes	The policy is triggered due to the location of the project site. However, exceptions to the requirement to notify riparian states also apply, as explained below in Section II A.
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	The project is not located in disputed areas.

II. Key Safeguard Policy Issues and Their Management

A. Summary of Key Safeguard Issues

1. Describe any safeguard issues and impacts associated with the proposed project. Identify and describe any potential large scale, significant and/or irreversible impacts:

Social Aspects

The Social Assessment carried out during project preparation confirms that the overall social impact of the project is positive as polluted wastewater will be treated; and adverse impacts are primarily in the area of land acquisition. There are no impacts on ethnic minority or socially discriminated sub-groups in the project area.

Due to the project interventions, there are three areas where there will be land acquisition: (a) Component 1 - the linear area where the interceptor (about 8 km of pipe) will be installed; (b)

Component 2 - the area where the Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) will be built; (c) Component 3 - the catchment area of District 2 that will be impacted by the sewage system connected to the interceptor.

For the WWTP investment, there will be permanent acquisition of land totaling 38.47 ha. In total there are 63 affected households and 2 Companies who would be compensated as per Bank policies. Of this total, 59 households and 2 Companies own agricultural land but this is not currently being used for any production. In addition, 4 households (who do not own land) have structures (huts and graves) that will be affected. However, the livelihood of these households will not be affected due to the loss of the structures. There are no vulnerable households affected. Furthermore, there are 14 households (out of 59 landowners, 2 companies, and 2 households that have structures in the proposed WWTP area) which could not be reached, despite several public announcements requesting land owners to attend the consultations. Records indicate that all these 14 households own land in the area demarcated for the WWTP. However, this land is not being used for any productive purposes. The authorities are still in the process of trying to get updated addresses and contact details of these households as many are not currently in the HCMC area. In the event that these households are not contactable, and the civil works have to commence, the estimated compensation amount for each household will be held in an escrow account, with interest as indicated in the RAP. This will ensure that such households are not denied their due entitlements and these would be provided once they are located.

For the project activities in components 1 and 3, the exact footprint of the civil works and impacts are not yet known. These will be detailed during project implementation as these activities are further designed. The provisions of the Resettlement Policy Framework will apply for land acquisition and resettlement for these areas.

For two areas of the project, land acquisition took place prior to project preparation: (a) the Da Phuoc landfill site that will accept the sludge from the WWTP (the project started in 2004 and land acquisition started in 2005); and (b) two sections of the WWTP area, which were previously acquired by two companies (3.2 ha. owned by Saigon Industrial Zone Development Company where the company paid compensation in 2002; and 1.88 ha. owned by Thanh My Loi Company where compensation was paid between 2007 and 2013). The due diligence undertaken as part of project preparation indicates that the land acquisition process that was carried out in these project areas is in compliance with relevant regulations in Vietnam and meets the overall objectives of OP 4.12.

For the area under which the interceptor would be laid, land acquisition is ongoing for a limited portion (for 4 shafts out of 22) for a housing development project by Thanh My Loi Company, not connected to the Bank project. This process of land acquisition which affects 13 households is not completed, although it started in 2007. Within the area to be acquired by the Thanh My Loi Company, land will be required temporarily (during construction) and permanently (for manholes) for 4 shafts of the interceptor as part of the project. The Thanh My Loi Company plans to acquire the land following applicable regulations and IMA would subsequently acquire the area needed for the four shafts. However, by December 2015, if the company has not acquired the land where the four shafts would be constructed, the IMA would acquire the land directly from the current landowners. Compensation to either party would be paid as per the RPF and in both cases the land acquisition for this portion would be monitored through the RAP. Monitoring of ongoing resettlement of these 13 households will be done under the WWTP RAP.

In summary, of the above points, there are two issues related to social impacts that would need attention from the IMA during project implementation:

(a) Locating and compensating 14 households that have not been consulted in the WWTP area. These households need to be located and compensated as per the RAP. In the event that these households cannot be reached and the civil works must commence, the estimated compensation amount will be held in an escrow; and

(b) Monitoring resettlement and compensation for 13 households in the area of the interceptor. As mentioned above, for the project, land will be acquired either from the current land owners or the Thanh My Loi Company. Compensation to either party would be paid as per the RPF and in both cases the land acquisition for this portion would be monitored through the RAP.

Environment Aspects

Overall, the project will improve the environmental conditions in HCMC as the discharge of untreated wastewater will cease. Water quality modeling has indicated that the quality of water in the Saigon River will improve. The project will also help to increase the sewerage and drainage coverage in the D2 area of HCMC which will enhance the urban development of the area in a sustainable matter.

The construction related impacts are likely to be localized and can be prevented or reduced to acceptable levels by applying proper construction standards and practices. Such potential impacts are related to: (i) air pollution/dust, noise, vibration due to heavy machinery, and increased traffic in the construction area; (ii) improper disposal of construction related waste; (iii) temporary pollution of soil and surface waters due to accidental spillage of fuel and oil from construction activities; (v) safety hazards including worker safety; (vi) damage to existing vegetation and diversion of one creek at the location of the wastewater treatment plant; and (vii) impacts to physical cultural resources (i.e., six graves). These impacts can be properly managed during the construction phase by the contractor and closely supervised by the IMA, the Project Implementation Team and the supervision engineer in line with the site-specific EMP provisions.

Due to the construction activities, local vegetation and landscape will be affected. Specifically, the vegetation (which includes shrubs and Nipa bushes with no affiliation to mangroves) at the WWTP site will be removed and also a creek that is located in the site will be diverted to another location/creek within the site. The relocation of the creek will be carried out by the contractor that will construct the wastewater treatment plant; the final design for diverting the creek would be based on hydrological and environmental conditions along with flood protection measures that would be needed for the site; the creek diversion activity may create erosion and sedimentation along the receiving creek due to additional flows, yet the detail design will assess the level of this impact accordingly. At the WWTP site, the main impact would be from: the permanent loss of agricultural land (about 74% of the land is agricultural), movement of six graves, and removal of the temporary shelters. The relocation of the creek (flow of about 150 m within the site) will be done in line with the overall flood control measures that are being considered in the site and as a result the hydrology of the area is not expected to be altered significantly.

During the implementation phase, the two issues that need to be addressed are linked primarily to the plant operation and maintenance: odor from the plant should not affect the population and the transfer of sludge from the WWTP to the Da Phuoc landfill should be completed in a proper way. In addition, it would be important to address flood risks as the WWTP is located in a flood prone

area.

Cumulative impacts - The interventions that are being carried out by HCMC under the project are long term in nature and in line with the overall Master Plan of the city to improve wastewater management. The water quality in the Saigon River will improve and also the installation of the sewers in District 2 will support the economic development of the area. In the longer term, environmental concerns could arise during the transfer of the sludge to the landfill and operations of the treatment plant (meeting effluent standards, meeting odor requirements etc.) and these processes would be managed through the regulatory mechanisms that are already in place today. Furthermore, cumulative impacts (water, air and soil quality) will arise as several other infrastructure investments are being carried out by the city (these are not part of the project and they are financed by the city). The impacts of these activities will be analyzed separately as the projects are prepared and it is expected that the HCMC authorities will ensure that the quality of the Saigon river will not be affected.

The Bank's policy on Physical Cultural Resources (OP 4.11) is triggered as six graves will be moved at the WWTP site. Adequate consultation took place and compensation will be provided to the affected persons as per Bank policies before commencement of works. The work contracts will include chance find procedures in case such instances come up during the construction period.

OP 7.50 on International Waterways is triggered as the project is located on the Saigon River which is an international river. Water quality modeling carried out for the project illustrates that there will be an improvement in the water quality of the Saigon river as the discharge of untreated wastewater collected in the NLTN basin will be eliminated. In addition, the sewerage investments in the District 2 area will prevent the discharge of wastewater to the Saigon River which will also contribute to the clean-up of the river (a portion of this wastewater currently is eventually discharged to the Saigon River through the various combined sewerage systems). Thus, the exception in paragraph 7 (a) of the policy applies as the water quality in the Saigon River will not be adversely affected. In addition, considering that (i) the Dong Nai River is a tributary that runs exclusively within Vietnam; (ii) Vietnam is the lowest downstream riparian of the Saigon River and the Nha Be River which forms at the confluence of the Dong Nai and the Saigon; and (iii) the project does not cause appreciable harm to other states, the exception to the riparian notification under paragraph 7(c) of OP 7.50 also applies. The exception to the notification requirement has been cleared by the Bank's legal department and confirmed by Bank management through a memo dated September 9, 2014.

OP 4.04 on Natural Habitats is triggered. This policy is being triggered as the project will have positive and negative impacts on natural habitats such as rivers; additionally, the WWTP site is near a natural national reserve area in Can Gio (30 km downstream). Site survey conducted during the preparation of the EIA did not indicate that there are any endangered species in the location of the treatment plant, which will be permanently converted for the construction. One creek located at the site will be diverted towards another one during the construction of the wastewater treatment plant, taking into account the hydrological and environmental considerations that will be provided during the detailed design. Appropriate mitigation measures for the movement of the creek, including prevention of erosion and sedimentation as well as flood mitigation will be reflected in the site specific EMP (revised once the design is finalized).

2. Describe any potential indirect and/or long term impacts due to anticipated future activities in the project area:

Once the project is completed, the environmental conditions will improve. It is also expected that with the sewerage investments in the D2 area, the value of the property in the project locations will increase. This was the experience from the first phase of the project (HCMC ES1) where the value of property in the NLTN area increased significantly due to the drains that were installed under the project. Impacts may occur in the event of accidental discharge of untreated wastewater due to the malfunction of the plant or during flood events.

3. Describe any project alternatives (if relevant) considered to help avoid or minimize adverse impacts.

Project alternatives that were considered included: a) alternative sites for WWTP. There were three locations considered: Thu Thiem (location 1), Cat Lai (location 2), and Nha Be (location 3). Factors such as urban development and proximity to the current wastewater discharge were considered to select Location 2 for the WWTP site; b) three alternative routes were also considered for the interceptor and the route that was chosen was based on minimizing disruption in the city.

Also, 4 technologies were reviewed for the wastewater treatment plant: a) Conventional Activated Sludge (CAS); b) Sequencing Batch Reactor (SBR); c) Bio-filtration (BF); and d) Trickling Filter. All four processes are considered fully suitable to meet the effluent standards. Bidders will have the option to bid on any of these four technologies or an alternative technology to meet the effluent standards. The bidder that will have the lowest life cycle cost (capital cost plus discounted operating cost) will be selected as the Design-Build-Operate (DBO) contractor which will have a contract with HCMC for at least years. The DBO contractor is expected to design and build the plant in 5 years and will operate the plant for at least another 5 years.

4. Describe measures taken by the borrower to address safeguard policy issues. Provide an assessment of borrower capacity to plan and implement the measures described.

The project will be implemented by the Implementation Management Agency (IMA) which has developed capacity on safeguard issues during the preparation phase of the project. In addition, the IMA has worked with the Bank before under the first phase of the project HCMC ES1 and is familiar with the Bank's safeguard policies. The IMA will receive specific training and capacity building on environmental and social safeguards relevant to EMP and RAP implementation and will be also supported by consultants to ensure that the Bank's policies are being followed and that the aim of the project is met. In addition, within the IMA experienced staff will be assigned to work on social and environmental issues. Furthermore, the environmental and safeguard activities of the project will be audited on a semi-annual basis. Capacity building and training will also focus on worker health and safety. The training programs for workers will be conducted according to construction contracts between the IMA and contractors. Public information program and community relation will be developed during the preconstruction, construction and operation phases, as part of the Information Education and Communication activities on sanitation. The project also supports the creation and operation of an Environmental Learning Center that will promote awareness on sanitation which in turn will contribute to improving the environment and reducing health risks.

IMA has taken the lead in the following measures to address the above safeguard risks:
For the social impacts, 3 instruments have been prepared through consultation with affected households: (i) a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) has been prepared that outlines the measures that would be taken to compensate the affected population due to the construction of the wastewater treatment plant. The RAP outlines the compensation measures, legal structure,

grievance procedures and implementation and monitoring arrangements. A cut-off date of 14 July, 2014 was applied to determine eligibility for compensation under the RAP;

(ii) a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) has been prepared that lays out the plan on how the affected population for the construction of the interceptor and the sewage in the D2 area would be compensated in case there is need for resettlement and land acquisition; and

(iii) a Due Diligence (DD) prepared jointly by the Bank and client, which has confirmed that there are no legacy or pending issues requiring action in this project. The DD involved several rounds of consultation with affected households and verification of documents such as compensation payment records of the private Companies. There is some ongoing resettlement, involving 13 households, in the interceptor area for a housing project carried out by the Thanh My Loi Company and not connected to the Bank project. The resettlement of these households will be monitored through the RAP of the project.

Additionally, a Social Assessment (SA) was carried out during project preparation between 2011 and 2014. The SA consulted with the potential beneficiary population to inform project design, resulting in gender informed activities like the IEC campaign targeting households. Overall, the HCMC authorities carried out extensive consultation with the project affected people (a total of 6 consultations took place) to reach out to the public.

For the environmental impacts, an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) has been prepared which includes an Environmental Management Plan (EMP). The EIA identifies the environmental issues related to the treatment plant and has outlines the mitigation measures. Also, the EIA includes a brief due diligence at the Da Phuoc landfill, at which sludge from the treatment plant is expected to be transported, treated and disposed. The landfill is located in Da Phuoc commune (Binh Chanh District) and construction started in April 2014 (planned for 2 phases during 2014-2016, respectively 2017-2020).

Based on HCMC People Committee's decision, this landfill will be developed by the GREEN SAIGON company as part of the Da Phuoc Sludge Treatment Plant over an area of 47ha, located at the Da Phuoc Waste Treatment Complex and Cemetery. This company will treat only non-hazardous sludge; therefore, sludge will be tested before being considered for treatment by this company at this location. A Memorandum of Agreement (Document 32/BB-VSMTTP) was signed by IMA and GREEN SAIGON Company on July 24, 2014 based on which sludge generated by the HCMC ESP2 WWTP will be received and treated at Da Phuc landfill.

Finally, an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) has been prepared for the D2 sewerage investments which provides guidance on how cross cutting environmental and social issues will be handled during implementation.

5. Identify the key stakeholders and describe the mechanisms for consultation and disclosure on safeguard policies, with an emphasis on potentially affected people.

The stakeholders were identified during the preparation of the Social Assessment (SA) and the EIA. There are two types of stakeholders: those living close to the project locations; and the larger population of HCMC.

A robust consultation process took place for the preparation of the project. A total of seven consultations took place in preparation for the project (4 for social and 3 for environment) to seek the opinion of the public that live in the project area. There is broad support for the project and the citizens are looking forward to the environmental sanitation improvement that will materialize due

to interventions support by the project.

The project will benefit HCMC as the water quality in the Saigon river – which flows through the city – will improve. The project will also support the creation of an Environmental Learning Center (ELC) and promote behavior change in sanitation through Information Education and Communication campaigns. These efforts will reduce health risks due inadequate sanitation practices and benefit the entire population of the city.

The safeguard documents have also been disclosed as per Bank's policy. The draft EIA and the ESMF were disclosed on July 15, 2014 to the Bank's Infoshop. In addition, the Executive Summary of the EIA was disclosed to the Bank's Board on July 18, 2014. The draft social safeguard documents were disclosed on July 10, 2014 to the Bank's Infoshop.

B. Disclosure Requirements

Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other	
Date of receipt by the Bank	25-Jun-2014
Date of submission to InfoShop	15-Jul-2014
For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors	18-Jul-2014
"In country" Disclosure	
Vietnam	29-Aug-2014
<i>Comments:</i>	
Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Policy Process	
Date of receipt by the Bank	18-Jun-2014
Date of submission to InfoShop	10-Jul-2014
"In country" Disclosure	
Vietnam	14-Jul-2014
<i>Comments:</i>	
If the project triggers the Pest Management and/or Physical Cultural Resources policies, the respective issues are to be addressed and disclosed as part of the Environmental Assessment/Audit/or EMP.	
If in-country disclosure of any of the above documents is not expected, please explain why:	

C. Compliance Monitoring Indicators at the Corporate Level

OP/BP/GP 4.01 - Environment Assessment	
Does the project require a stand-alone EA (including EMP) report?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
If yes, then did the Regional Environment Unit or Practice Manager (PM) review and approve the EA report?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Are the cost and the accountabilities for the EMP incorporated in the credit/loan?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
OP/BP 4.04 - Natural Habitats	

Would the project result in any significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats?	Yes [] No [×] NA []
If the project would result in significant conversion or degradation of other (non-critical) natural habitats, does the project include mitigation measures acceptable to the Bank?	Yes [] No [] NA [×]
OP/BP 4.11 - Physical Cultural Resources	
Does the EA include adequate measures related to cultural property?	Yes [×] No [] NA []
Does the credit/loan incorporate mechanisms to mitigate the potential adverse impacts on cultural property?	Yes [×] No [] NA []
OP/BP 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement	
Has a resettlement plan/abbreviated plan/policy framework/process framework (as appropriate) been prepared?	Yes [×] No [] NA []
If yes, then did the Regional unit responsible for safeguards or Practice Manager review the plan?	Yes [×] No [] NA []
OP 7.50 - Projects on International Waterways	
Have the other riparians been notified of the project?	Yes [] No [] NA [×]
If the project falls under one of the exceptions to the notification requirement, has this been cleared with the Legal Department, and the memo to the RVP prepared and sent?	Yes [×] No [] NA []
Has the RVP approved such an exception?	Yes [×] No [] NA []
The World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information	
Have relevant safeguard policies documents been sent to the World Bank's Infoshop?	Yes [×] No [] NA []
Have relevant documents been disclosed in-country in a public place in a form and language that are understandable and accessible to project-affected groups and local NGOs?	Yes [×] No [] NA []
All Safeguard Policies	
Have satisfactory calendar, budget and clear institutional responsibilities been prepared for the implementation of measures related to safeguard policies?	Yes [×] No [] NA []
Have costs related to safeguard policy measures been included in the project cost?	Yes [×] No [] NA []
Does the Monitoring and Evaluation system of the project include the monitoring of safeguard impacts and measures related to safeguard policies?	Yes [×] No [] NA []
Have satisfactory implementation arrangements been agreed with the borrower and the same been adequately reflected in the project legal documents?	Yes [×] No [] NA []

III. APPROVALS

Task Team Leader:	Name: Sudipto Sarkar
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<i>Approved By</i>		
Regional Safeguards Advisor:	Name: Peter Leonard (RSA)	Date: 24-Sep-2014
Practice Manager/ Manager:	Name: Ousmane Dione (PMGR)	Date: 26-Sep-2014